The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 9, 1862.

COUNTY COURT.

The Worshipful County Court of Buncombe is in session this week. Very little except county business is being done.

On Monday the following gentlemen were re-elected presiding Justices for 1862: I. B. Sawyer, Chairman, David Blackwell, John Burgin, J. T. Morgan, R. P. Wells. They serve without pay during the present year.

A. T. Summey, Esq., was re-elected County Trustee; after which he stated to the Court that he would serve the present year without pay—equivalent to a donation of $200 to the county.

R. V. Blackstock was re-elected Tax Collector.

A resolution was adopted that the Wardens of the Poor serve without pay the present year; and that no extra pay be allowed any county officer.

E. R. Cole was re-elected County Surveyor.

The Court decided to collect no School Tax for 1862—an unwise thing, we may be permitted to say, with due deference to the Court.

Liberal appropriations were made for the support of the families of volunteers in the service of the country.

The disposition to economise and retrench in the County expenses is justly commendable, and if the system is carried out as begun, will save a handsome amount to the tax payers of the county.

Parson Brownlow has possession of East Tennessee, and will, probably, soon cut off all intercourse between Virginia and the extreme South.—*New York Herald.*

The above is a fair specimen of the Yankee lying, by which it is hoped to keep up the courage of the Northern people. It is well known that Parson Brownlow has been an inmate of the Knox county jail for two months past. Comment is unnecessary.

The Charleston Courier.—This ably conducted journal has entered upon its 60th year. Like wine, it improves with age. May it flourish a thousand years,

Coffee.—Rio coffee is selling in Baltimore at 16½ cents, wholesale. An equally good article of *Rye* is selling in this market at 1 cent.

Righteous Retribution.—We learn from the Louisville Courier that there are ten thousand abolition Yankee soldiers sick and now in the hospital at Louisville, and also large numbers in camp between Louisville and Nolin. The sickness is of a fatal character, and they are dying by hundreds. Such is the just fate of those who have attempted to enslave a free and happy people like those of Kentucky.

The Georgia Banks.—The banks of Georgia will advance eight millions of dollars, if so much should be required, to enable the State to pay the Confederate tax, and to defray the charges of her own defence—the former being estimated at about $3,000,000.

☞ The Charleston Courier relates the following:—"The dawn of day, of the 20th December, at Columbia, was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. A gentleman, waked by the noise, rang for a servant and inquired the cause of the uproar. The *darkie*, with an air of great consequence, replied: 'Sir, it is the day the State *succeeded*.'"

A PROTRACTED FIGHT.

The gallant and eccentric Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of the Confederate army, and Col. Buford, of the Lincoln army, met a few days since in the neighborhood of Cairo, to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. After a formal introduction, the two officers entered into an animated and good humored conversation upon war matters. Among other things, Col. Buford asked Gen. Thompson how long he expected to continue the fight against the Federal Government. Gen. Thompson replied: "We'll fight you till hell freezes over, and then fight you on the ice." Jeff. Thompson is a trump.

☞ Gen. Bragg has issued an order as follows: "The sale or introduction of any kind of ardent spirits within five miles of the lines of this army is prohibited, unless under special sanction of the commanding general for special purposes." He says: "The domestic enemies, who have done us more harm by this traffic than the foreign invader, shall no longer fill their pockets by dealing out poison to the gallant men keeping watch in front, while they are sleeping quietly in their beds."

Louisiana.—Hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in Onachita Parish. The St. Mary's Planter's Banner says: "Large numbers of planters in the Cotton and sugar regions of the State are already making preparations to spin and weave their own cloth another year.

Fire in Richmond.—Richmond, Jan. 2.—The Richmond Theatre was burnt early this morning; a portion of the walls only remain. The adjoining building, occupied by David A. Brown, Saddler, was also burnt. The Marshall House is much damaged.

Good.—The Legislature of Texas is composed of sensible men. A bill is now before them, and will no doubt pass, making it a sufficient cause for a divorce for a woman if her husband is in the Lincoln army or navy.

MR. CHASE'S BUDGET.

From speeches in the Federal Congress and one of the official letters of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, we learn the following facts in regard to the Federal expenditures:

Regular appropriations called for for the year 1861-2 by Secretary Cobb	$68,363,726
Appropriated at the session of July, 1861, for the war expenditures then incurred, to be paid in the fiscal year 1861-2	318,000,000
Appropriations now called for to meet expenses not embraced in the deficiency appropriated in July	214,000,000
Called for by Secretary Chase for the year 1862-3	475,341,245
Called for by Secretary Cameron for coast defences	4,710,000
Total	$1,080,494,971

These are the figures furnished by official documents for the two years commencing first July, 1861, and ending 30th June, 1863. They embrace the expenditures of the Government for a period of two years, together with those of half of April, and May, and June, 1861, the first months of the war. Of the period thus covered, only the expenses of about six months are definitely ascertained; those of the residue of the time being conjectured and estimated. The actual expenditures of the six months for which they are ascertained exceeded the estimates submitted to Congress in July $214,000,000. At the same ratio of excess, the real expenditures for the next eighteen months of the period estimated will require additional appropriations to supply deficiencies of six hundred and forty millions; and the aggregate shown by the above table will be swollen to seventeen hundred and twenty millions. It would be a very moderate computation to assume that the actual expenditures for the two years will be from twelve hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred millions, or more than six hundred millions a year.

Thus the expenses of the Federal Government are at the rate of sixty millions of dollars a day. Considering that this expenditure is disbursed almost wholly within the Northern States, whose population is twenty millions, the average amount of money which is thus paid the Northern people by their Government in purchase of their support to itself and its measures, are nearly fifty dollars to each man, woman, and child, per annum; which is the largest capitation expenditure ever yet recorded in the annals of finance.

This enormous amount of expenditure, were it not officially disclosed, would seem incredible; and it reveals the most stupendous system of largesses disbursed to a corruptible, money-loving people, for supporting an unholy measure, which the history of mankind affords.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.—A FIGHT ON THE FRONTIER.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) News has intelligence of a battle about 180 miles from that place between the forces under Col. Cooper, and the enemy's under Opothleyholo, estimated at six or eight thousand, while Col. Cooper had only about thirteen hundred men. The Fort Smith Times says:

"We learn from Major Clark, of Texas, direct from the camp of Col. Cooper, that a battle took place on the 9th on Bushy Creek, near the Verdigris river. The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about 11 o'clock, and the fight continued all day until sun down. Col. Simms' Texas regiment were in the fight, and fought with great bravery, and the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks fought like tigers; in fact, the battle was one of the hardest ever fought in the country.

The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles and attacked him with great fury. Col. C. drove them back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with Opothleyholo, likewise about 150 Seminoles. Col. Drew, with the Cherokees who remained with him, fought well. The Choctaws took about 150 scalps and the Chickasaws nearly 50. The Creeks did not scalp any because the enemy were their own people.

Col. Cooper has called on Col. McIntosh for assistance, and it is to be hoped he will furnish it with promptness. If aid is not sent, we will be likely to have terrible times on this frontier."

Opothleyholo, as the reader may be apprized, is a Creek chief, who, contrary to the wish of a majority of his tribe, has taken up arms against the Southern Confederacy. The great body of the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, &c., are true to the South.

☞ We are glad to be able to state (says the Raleigh Standard,) that the powder mill near this city, has gone into operation. It is capable of producing a large amount daily, and the government will doubtless obtain a portion of its supplies from this mill.

FOR THE NEWS.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. Editor—I observe in your last issue a list of the officers of Mt. Hermon Lodge. Allow me to make an inquiry.

Rumor saith (with what degree of truth let those concerned answer) that for several months past it has been difficult to procure the attendance of many members of said Lodge; so much so that but few regular meetings have been held; and that but few, probably not more than three, members knew until last week that an election of officers took place on the first Friday in December.

It is further understood that a certain distinguished individual on that occasion (with a sharpness peculiar to himself) did, without the knowledge of the members, except the *two* whom he hunted up—many of whom were within a stone's throw of the Hall, and the acting Master his nearest neighbor—put himself to the trouble of bringing into the Hall two of a "chosen few" whom he had selected as "duly qualified" for his purpose, and held an election, and thus secured his election to the principal office, —a place to which it is understood he has aspired unsuccessfully for lo these many years.—He well knew, as did also his two *constituents*, that he was highly obnoxious to a large majority of the members, of which they had frequently had ample proof, and that with a full attendance he would have been saved the trouble of having himself heralded to the world as the grand exponent of the moral worth of the Lodge and Order. Perhaps he can explain.

A. Y. M.

Our Army Correspondence.

FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Johnson's Depot, Tennessee, December 20, 1861.

Bro. Atkin:—In this paper will give you a sketch of our scouting in Carter and Johnson counties, Tenn.

Part of Company H, Company C, with part of Captain's Jarvis and Blalock's men left for Elizabethtown. We got there in due time—were quartered in and around the Male Academy.—We found a splendid company of Cavalry quartered in the Court House, under the command of Capt. McClellan This is one of the finest bodies of men in East Tenn. Well equipped and ready for battle. On Thursday morning (I believe) we started out with several scouting parties in order to bring in the unionists of the above named counties. Col. Vance, Capt McClellan and Adjutant Hoey, went to Taylorsville; the others and myself scouted the upper edge of Carter.—We had several pleasant foot races during the two days scout, but no fighting except the firing of one gun, which proved fatal in the case of a *tory*. The morning before this fatal occurrence a Mr. Pierce made a strong Lincoln speech at or near a still house; after which he called on all in favor of Lincoln to hold up their right hand. This was promptly done by all present except a little boy about ten or twelve years old. This child did not raise his hand. This was an insult to the *tory organ*, and the speaker drew his pistol, put the muzzle against the child's breast, and swore if he did not raise his hand he would blow his heart out. The child still refused. This little boy was the son of a mover who camped close by the previous night. I have forgotten his name—will try to get his name in full, that it may be kept among the catalogues of our heroic boys. Soon after this brave demonstration of the Carter tories, our boys walked in upon them, and as usual they took "*a leaving.*" But our boys being the best drilled, outflanked them, and as they came dashing up cried "halt!" "halt!" which brought one of them too, slightly. This tory began to curse and threaten the soldier, who levelled his "big bright gun with a long sharp point" and pulled trigger, and down came the tory. So there was an end to him.—He was by the name of "Ward" while a tory, and I do not know whether or not he had any other name. Some of them, however, have different names, I suppose.

I got back to camp the next evening, and on examining my book find 29 persons as the labors of the day preceding, and some two or three guns. It is remarkable that so few of them have guns in this country. A short time ago nearly every man had a gun, but now we cannot find very many. Some have not had a gun for several years—some never had any.

THE UPRISING IN CARTER.

A short time before we were ordered to East Tenn., the unionists in Carter collected their forces, elected their officers, and began preparations for war. Some of them concocted the burning of the Bridges on the Rail Road, &c., &c. The Bridge-burners were rigidly sworn never to reveal the names of those engaged in this work, but fortunately the men guarding the Bridge at Union knew some of them, and saved the tories the trouble of forswearing themselves. The news of the Bridge-burning reached Carter instanter, and the unionists circulated the report that the Southern men had burnt the Bridge, and at once set about the work of taking all the guns and side arms to be found among the Southern men in the village and county. Those friends of the "glorious union" in several instances approached private houses when there was no man person about and demanded their arms, saying to helpless females "*your arms or your life, madam.*" This courtesy they extended to several of our good Southern Ladies.

They took the town of Elizabethtown completely under guard—would not let any person leave town or come in except their own stripe. About the close of this fearful campaign of theirs, the officer of the tory guard stationed about seventy of his brave boys in and around town; charged them specifically, and returned to perform the grand rounds, which he did by leaving his sentinels to get relief as best they could, while he made his rounds high up into the mountains.—So I reckon the next relief was the scouting party of Capt. McClellan's men, who put them to flight in a little beyond double quick. It will be no disadvantage to history to withhold any of the facts, therefore as we are in let us tell it all. The Southern people in Carter county have suffered a great deal. Why, sir, I have been told by responsible gentlemen and ladies, that the tories would insult decent women, abuse the children, and threaten the lives of some of the best citizens of the county—take their guns, pistols, property, or any thing else they wanted.—This act they called *pressing*—just like the Federal army on the border. And yet some of the wives of those *rampant* tories who have taken refuge in the mountains or *Abraham's* bosom, threaten to shoot our men, and say Andy Johnson will lead an army into East Tennessee and relieve the friends of the "glorious old union." But, more anon.

W. F. PARKER, Lieut.
Co. H, N. C. Infantry.

At Home, N. C., January 1, 1862.

Bro. Atkin:—Will commence this by relating a circumstance that occurred in the case of Ward, the tory that got killed, spoken of in my last paper. Ward saw our men coming, and stationed himself for a fire. When our guide rode up within about 70 yards, Ward laid his gun in the fork of a sapling and took deliberate aim. The guide saw him bring his face to the breech of the gun, and instantly threw himself back rather behind a tree, and the ball missed him. Then Ward broke and ran some distance—was brought to and shot down. So ended the career of this tory.

I will relate another circumstance. At an early period of the excitement in this county, the unionists said that no Southern *flag* should be raised in town, or taken through it. Not long afterwards, however, Mrs. Mary C. Carter procured a flag bearing the emblems of our native South—got into her buggy and drove through town, and I have been told that she drove all round town, with the Southern Flag "*waving gloriously.*" The unionists failed to execute their threats in regard to shooting the flag to pieces. The patriotism of this Lady completely appalled them. Mrs. Carter is a widow, the wife of Gen. Carter, deceased, of this county, and daughter of Gen. Jackson, a worthy citizen of Knoxville.

Mrs. Lou. Rockhold, a daughter of W. Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe county, is another heroine of our Southern daughters. I cannot begin to describe the perils she has suffered for the cause of the South. When the tories had her noble husband completely shut out, and would not admit any communication to or from town, this true daughter of the South hit upon a plan, and I tell you it worked instanter. So off went her faithful servant boy with a dispatch, and in a few hours the tories began to "*skedaddle out.*"

TAYLORSVILLE.

Adjutant Hoey and his party were mentioned in my other paper. I will here state that he informed me that while on his scouting tour he got after a tory who ran and took refuge in the *hollow of a tree.* The Adjutant walked up and pulled him out, while the tory's brother who was standing by said, "he is a tory, pull him out and make him swear if he is my brother." So out they dauled him.

While Col. Vance was at Taylorsville he administered the oath to about six hundred, I am informed, and captured about 300 guns. I suppose the oath has been administered to about four hundred in Carter county, and about 200 guns captured. The work is still progressing in those counties, and the people are becoming quiet.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

Major Rawlings and myself, with a detachment of fifteen men each, with two or thre guides, left town for the purpose of scouting this mountain, and if possible to apprehend or run out the tories who had taken refuge therein. So on we went until we reached the mountain. Then up, up, up, until we got far above rll human beings, even the tories themselves. This is an exceedingly high and rough mountain. It seems that no man, if he be a half friend to his country, would seek refuge there. None, we suppose, but Bridge-burners suit this climate. But we scoured it for miles—at last got hard by a tory camp. Here we divided. One of us—the Major—marched down into the hollow and up to the camp. The writer flanked it. Here the boys found some camp equipage, which they took as contraband of war. About half a mile from this camp they had another. The writer marched on this, while the Major flanked. Here we had a beautiful fire. The other camp was too green to burn. After we warmed, and drank a little water we took the moutain top for about two miles further. Here dark overtook us on the top of this high mountain, four or five miles from the settlement, without any thing to eat, tired and weary. Oh! if the tories were all before us, how we'd fight them!

We have not space in this paper for the various items of interest, therefore will conclude with a few other remarks. Col. Vance has accomplished a great work in this country. The tories themselves are obliged to acknowledge his high toned manliness. The Col. has pursued a mild yet firm course toward all—so much so, that the people speak of him and his command in the highest terms. The people in Greeneville, Tenn., say ours is the most civil and gentlemanly Regiment they ever saw. But you need not be astonished at this. Our Col. not only attends to the temporal interests of his men, but he *prays for them.*

It would do your soul good to see the Col. and some of his officers and men engaged in prayer meeting in a tent or Commissary House. Then the songs of Zion, the word of exhortation to both officer and private, and the hearty amen may be heard. Can Lincoln subdue a people of this character? Can he conquer a praying army?

"Though an host should encamp against me, I shall fear no evil."

As ever, yours,
W. F. PARKER, Lieut.
Company H, 29th N. C. Infantry.

FROM THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Head Quarters 16th Reg't N. C. V., Camp Wigfall, Occoquan, Va., Dec. 21, '61.

Dear Sir—I have again seated myself to write you. Although our Regiment cannot boast of many victories on the field of battle, we still think we have done our full share of hard service.

The health of the Regiment is still improving, though we yet have, I suppose, at least 100 in the various hospitals. On last Sabbath evening we had an alarm in camp, that the Federals were advancing; and in a very short time the Regiment was in line, ready and willing to meet them, without asking about what number they had to contend with. After getting near the place where we expected to meet the foe, we were informed that it was a false alarm, when the regiment returned to camp, after leaving a strong picket in front.

We are encamped near the Potomac, and by going a short distance can get a view of some of "Old Abe's" vessels, lying at anchor in the river. We can also obtain a fine view of the Maryland shore. I hope and pray that the time may soon come when Maryland will be free to decide for herself, without the aid of Federal soldiers. I have had the pleasure of meeting with a number of her sons, who are now refugees and in the service of the Confederate States, and some of them I know are not willing to return until their State is free.

We have had delightful weather so far this winter. The regiment is rapidly attaining a fine state of discipline in drilling, as this is the only place they have been where they could get ground sufficient to drill on; for while in the mountains of Virginia there was neither place nor time for drilling. We were all pleased to welcome Col. Lee back to the regiment in improved health.

In regard to a fight on the Potomrc this winter, I think the time is past for the Federals to advance. I don't think Gen. McClellan is willing to meet the army of the Potomac in combat, as he would be sure to make double-quick time back to Washington. Now, sir, what have they accomplished in nine months, with that fine army of theirs? Why, sir, I think that they are now nine months farther off from their object than they were at the outset, for then they had Missouri and Kentucky, and at this time they have neither. I think it would be very proper to send Old Abe some of our East Tennesseeans, as they seem to think he is the man to rule over them. I think the time for mercy, at least with the leaders there, is past. I say let the leaders swing, and confiscate their property.

Since we have been in camp here some of our regiment, with a party from Col. Hampton's Legion, took a few Yankee prisoners.

We are still in tents—do not know when we will take up winter quarters, or whether we will spend the rest of the winter in tents.

We think that Lincoln will be compelled to acknowledge our independence in the course of the next year. I need not mention to you the latest news from England, as you have seen that.

BUNKUM.

THE ENEMY'S TROUBLES.

The Louisville (Bowling Green) Courier, of the 27th ult. says:

"We learn that there is considerable trouble among the Kentucky regiments in the Lincoln army, and that much anxiety exists among the Yankees as to what will be the result. The message of Lincoln and the report of Cameron have caused such universal dissatisfaction as to quite demoralise those companies which are composed of a fair proportion of men of ordinary intelligence. In Col. Curran Pope's regiment, as we are informed upon authority that we can vouch for, there has been an open mutiny. On reading Cameron's report, some 200 of his men at once threw down their arms, declaring that they would not fight if that was the feast to which they had been invited. They were arrested, and under threats and entreaties a few were induced to go into the ranks again. The bulk, however, persisted in their course, and on being threatened with the utmost rigor of the military law, they still bid defiance and declared they would rather die than fight for a party that proposed to place arms in the hands of slaves with which to murder their masters and innocent women and children. The officers of the Federal army evidently place no reliance on their Kentucky volunteers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRANSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Camp Lee, S. C., Dec. 20, 1861.

Editor of News:—Please allow me the use of the News, to return my most sincere thanks for the very valuable present received yesterday from Transylvania county, for the use of my company. F. W. JOHNSTONE, Capt.
Transylvania Volunteers.

From Mrs. F. W. Jownstone, 51 Flannel Shirts, viz: 17 made by the ladies at East Fork; 15 by the ladies at Davidson's River, and 18 by Mrs. F. W. Johnstone. 16 pair socks from Miss Eliza Johnstone. 28 pr socks from Miss M. P. Johnstone. 10 pr socks from Mrs. T. D. Jerry.—Rev. J. S. Hanckel 5 pr socks.

From the Ladies' Association at Dunn's Rock Hotel: 16 pr socks, 2 pr cotton drawers, 1 cotton shirt and 1 flannel shirt.

From Sam. Allison, Esq.: 1 coat, 1 vest and 1 pr gloves.

From A. D. B. Allison, Esq.: 2 pr socks, 2 pr gloves, 2 shirts and 2 pr drawers.

From Mrs. M. A. Clayton: 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and 1 pr gloves.

From Mrs. Barton: 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves and 1 blanket.

From Mrs. Cox: 2 pr socks and 2 pr gloves.

From T. Crumpton: 2 pr gloves.

From Miss M. J Deaver: 22 pr socks.

From Mrs Deaver: 4 wool shirts, 4 pr wool drawers, 3 pr socks, 1 pr shoes, 1 pr gloves and 1 kit of Butter.

From E England: 2 blankets, 2 undershirts, 6 pr socks, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr gloves and 2 bottles honey.

From Alex. England: 3 pr pants, 2 pr socks and 2 pr gloves.

From Mrs. Nelson Fortune: 1 pr gloves and 1 pr socks.

From Mrs. Graves: 1 blanket.

From G. W. Galloway: 3 pr socks.

From Robt. Hamilton: 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 3 pr socks and 1 pr gloves.

From Alex. Holensworth: 2 pr socks and 1 pr gloves.

From Mrs. Adam Hayes: 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves and 1 comforter (for the neck.)

From Mrs. W. P. Hogshead: 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves and 1 pr suspenders.

From Mrs. D. P. Johnstone: 2 shirts.

From Miss S. Kenemore: 1 blanket.

From A. D. Kenemore: 1 coverlid.

From Miss B. Lance: 1 pr socks and 1 pr gloves.

From Mrs. Lockaby: 1 pr socks.

From Miss M. E. Killian: 2 pr socks.

From Miss M. J. Lyons: 4 pr socks.

From Mrs. N. Murray: 1 pr pants, 2 shirts and 2 pr socks.

From Mrs. Geo. Orr: 13 pr socks.

From Mrs. H. H. McKee: 2 pr socks.

From Miss Julia McKee: 2 pr socks.

From Mrs. C. C. Raxter: 2 pr gloves, 2 shirts, 2 pr socks and 2 pr drawers.

From Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Sr.: 2 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 1 pr socks and 1 neck comfort.

From Mrs. W. A Wilson: 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves and 1 blanket.

From Mrs. J. G. Wilson: 3 pr socks and 1 coverlid.

From Mrs. M. M. Wilson: 2 pr socks and 1 pr gloves.

From Mrs. Marion Whitmire: 1 blanket.

From Mrs. Jane G. Wilson: 5 pr socks and 1 blue blanket.

From Mrs. J. Shipman: 2 pr socks.

From N. Thompson: 4 pr socks, 3 pr drawers, 2 pr gloves, 3 shirts, 2 vests, 2 caps, 1 neck comfort, 2 overcoats and 2 blankets.

From J. S. Thompson; 1 blanket and ½ gal. honey.

From Phebe Tucker: 2 pr socks and 1 pr gloves.

From Mrs. Ann Witsel: 1 shirt, 1 pr socks, 1 vest and 1 cotton handkerchief.

From Esther Wilson: 2 pr drawers, 1 comfort and 1 neck comfort.

From Messrs. England & Thompson: 8 bushels apples.

AN ORDINANCE

For Suppressing Oppressive Speculation upon the psesent necessities of the people.

1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That whoever shall engross or get into his hand by buying, contracting or other means, except by producing, corn or other grain growing in the fields, or any other corn or grain, pork or beef, either fish, salted or smoked, cheese, fish, coffee, sugar, tea, salt, saltpetre, or other dead victuals whatever, and also leather, to the intent to sell the same again at unreasonable prices, or to keep the same from market, and prevent the same from passing into the hands and use of the people, or to any other intent than to his own use or consumption, or for sale at reasonable prices, or for charitable distribution amongst poor and necessitous persons; and, whosoever having in his hands, by means aforesaid, any of the before mentioned articles not intended for his own use, or that of his family or dependants, or for some such charitable use as aforesaid, shall refuse to sell the same to, or shall ask and demand therefor unreasonable prices, from any person or persons desiring and offering to purchase for their own personal use, or for that of their families or dependants, or for such charitable use as aforesaid, shall be deemed an unlawful engrosser; and whosoever shall make any motion, by word, letter, message, or otherwise, to any person or persons, for the enhancing of the price, or dearer selling of anything above mentioned, or else dissuade, move, or stir any one coming or purposing to come to any city, market, post, or place within this State, to abstain, forbear to bring, or convey any of the things before rehearsed to any such city, town, market, or other place to be sold, shall be deemed a forestaller; and whosoever shall make any promise, enter into any agreement, or come to any understanding with any other person or persons, that he shall not sell any of the things before rehearsed, but at certain prices, or at not less than certain prices, shall be deemed an unlawful conspirator; and any person upon conviction of either of the said offences, by verdict or confession, shall be punished, as for a misdemeanor, and shall be required to enter into recognizance with sufficient surety for his good behavior for the space of three years, in such sums as the court may direct: *Provided,* That upon sufficient cause being shown, upon affidavit, the court shall have power to order the taking of depositions to be read in behalf of the accused, upon such terms as the court may decree on trial of cases arising under this ordinance.

2. *And, be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall be in force during the present war only, except as to the prosecutions which may be pending and undetermined at the end of the war; and may, in the meantime, be repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Read and ratified in open Convention the 11th day of December, 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Conv'tion.
J. H. Moore, Principal Secretary,
L. C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary.

Queen Victoria.—English residents in New York express the opinion that queen Victoria will abdicate the throne of England, in consequence of the death of her husband, Prince Albert.

LATEST NEWS.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

FIGHT AT PORT ROYAL.

FIRING RENEWED AT FORT PICKENS.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND NOT SETTLED.

Richmond, January 3.—The editor of the Petersburg Express has a despatch which states that a flag of truce has brought late papers to the Norfolk Day Book, and Washington dates to the 31st. The Tribune, of January 1st, says that it has reason to believe that Mason and Slidell would sail on the 1st. Their surrender does not come up to the demand of the ultimatum.—It is a part of Seward's bargain that Wilkes shall not be censured.

The London Post says that England will have a reckoning as to the stone fleet.

The Boston papers say that Lyons has ordered the Niagara to take out Mason and Shidell.

McClellan is still very sick. Ben. Ward, of Ohio, has been suggested as his successor.

The Persia is at Halifax with troops, and England's warlike preparations will continue, in view of the difficulties arising from the stone blockade. The surrender of Mason and Slidell is said not to be the whole of England's demand.

THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, January 2.—An engagement commenced yesterday morning, at 2½ o'clock, by the enemy firing on a small steamer laying at the Navy Yard wharf. The firing soon became general, though slow and deliberate on both sides. The last gun was fired from our side at daylight. The shells from our guns were thrown with great accuracy. The steamer escaped without damage. No casualties are reported. The only damage done was the burning of two or three wooden buildings in Warrington by the enemy's hot shot. There was one vessel outside, which was not engaged. All was quiet at 12 m., with no prospect of a renewal of hostilities.

ANOTHER MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

New Orleans, January 2.—A letter has just been received from Havana, also the Brownsville Flag, which state that a United States steamer, off Santiago de Cuba, boarded the English schooner Eugene Smith, bound from Havana to Matamoras, and seized J. W. Zacharie, of New Orleans, and Thomas Rodgers, of Texas, taking them to Fort Taylor. The hatches were opened, but nothing contraband being found, the schooner was allowed to depart.

FROM THE COAST.

Pocotaligo, Jan. 8.—All quiet at Port Royal Ferry. The enemy has left the main land.—There has been no fighting since the first inst. The casualties on Wednesdry were two killed and four wounded in Dunovant's regiment, and six killed and seven wounded in Jones'. The enemy stampeded at the first fire. No indications at present of an advance on their part.—The gunboats have left.

In regard to the fight at Port Royal, the Columbia South Carolinian of Saturday last says:

The news yesterday, was only corroborative of that of the evening before. The Yankees landed, and our men in their anxiety to meet them gave them the bayonet, when they retired to their gun-boats. Gen. Jones' men proceeding too near the large guns, had a shell thrown in their midst, which caused the death of six and wounds of several others. The last intelligence seems to indicate that the enemy was entrenching at the Ferry, and not advancing. We have a very fair complement of men to welcome any advance they may make.

Memphis, Jan. 1.—It is reported that General Pillow had resigned, at Columbus, yesterday, and has gone home.

The London Times accumulates evidence of the long cherished intention of Seward to injure England, and advises the Federal Government to make peace before it is committed to a triple war—with the Confederates, England, and the Abolitionists.

It was rumored in Brussels that King Leopold would offer his mediation in the American conflict.

It is the impression in financial circles that Gen. Scott carried a momentous communication from the French Government.

Twelve thousand troops have been sent to Canada, ready to take the field immediately.

The British continue to charter all available vessels of a reliable character.

The Louisville Journal of the 30th says that the Federal Administration agree unconditionally to release Mason and Slidell to the British Government, and to place them under the British flag. The Cabinet were unanimous in coming to this determination.

The London Post, Palmerston's organ, says the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up to an ineffectual blockade.

The New York Express says that the surrender to necessity would soon impose upon Lincoln other necessities connected with Great Britain, to which he must yield or fight. The Express advises instant preparations for war, and says that the Administration have given up Mason and Slidell, not to law, equity and right, but to necessity, that the American Eagle, in its trials and troubles, has humbled for the fiast time to the British Lion, and advises that the subject be dismissed with as much silence as possible.

☞ There is now locked up on Southern plantations and elsewhere in the South, Cotton worth two hundred millions of dollars, at the very least. Tobacco, Naval Stores and Rice would swell this amount to at least two hundred and fifty millions.

That is one side, but it is only half. There is a market at the South for every dollar's worth of that amount in foreign goods, and as the South is at war, and spending more than her income, there is really a market for twice that amount, or five hundred millions. The world, then, has a direct pecuniary interest amounting permanently to a trade of five hundred millions of dollars *per annum*, depending upon the opening of the Southern ports, and this year of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

It is not merely that England and France want two hundred and fifty million dollars worth of our products. They want also our market to the same extent. Why, even the villages of Germany and Switzerland—the doll-makers and toy manufacturers are suffering because of this war. They are actually deprived of a trade which small in the items, amounts to millions in the aggregate. Just think of last Christmas—how many Dutch dolls were unbought, because not in market—how many tremendous and supernatural horses, cows and sheep. Enough, even in this town, to have made a large item to the inhabitants of many a "dorf."

We may rest assured that, no matter what the Lincoln government may do in the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, European Governments will take care that this great aggregate of trade is not much longer blocked up and shut out from their people.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Louisville is reported to be literally alive with Yankee soldiers, so that citizens can scarcely pass in safety. The people are heartily disgusted with them, and tired of their presence.

From the West.

Nashville, December 31.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American says that after advancing with their horse, the Federals have withdrawn to Munfordsville. The Confederate forces have also fallen back towards Bowling Green, and are now near Bell's Tavern, and are still moving South, destroying railroads as they fall back. The tunnel near Cave City was blown up on 27th by order of the military authorities, and the railroad track was destroyed for several miles. The Federals are removing rails from the track North of Cave City and obstructing the different roads leading to Munfordsville with trees and other obstructions. An early engagement is no more probable now than it was three months ago. Tom Crittenden has fallen back to Calhoun, where it is reported he is preparing to go into winter quarters.

Nashville, Jan. 2.

Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for thirty thousand troops, to serve for three years. It is understood that when two or more brigades are mustered in, they will be placed under command of Wm. Preston, late United States Minister to Spain, who is to receive the appointment of major general.

The reported resignation of Gen. Pillow has been confirmed.

Joseph Holt, Mr. Buchanan's Postmaster General in the last days of his administration, writes from Kentucky begging the Lincoln Government to make a forward movement there or all is lost.

☞ We announce with pride and pleasure that the drums have sounded a forward reveille in Kentucky. The enemy have been driven pell-mell across Green river, and Gen. Hardee pursued them, in full force. He is animated by a firm resolution never to allow them to desecrate the southern bank of that stream with their foot-prints again. He will hardly stop, however, with this brave determination, nor pause on our side of the rubicon. We shall probably hear very shortly of our army, or a portion of it, being thrown across to the northern shore instead; in which event, we are bound to demolish the whole possee of Yankee marauders and dutch infidels who infest that region. The tide of wrath has been slowly—too slowly we have thought at times, but surely, as we have always believed—rolling towards the long looked for forward movement of Gen. Johnston's command. It is now a fixed fact. There are to be no more halts and back tracks, but quick licks and a clear field. Bravo, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston!—*Nash. Ban.*

The Late Lieutenant General Wingfield Scott.

The once redoutable Gen. Scott has been to Europe, and then came back again. In his parting New York speeches he declaimed on his infirmities: hoped to find some one gifted in the "speciality" of bracing his broken back; spoke of his dizziness of head and dropsy; hoped to return in a few months in better health, &c. Now the old hero of Manassas (over the left) had his spinal marrow crushed at the *crowning* battle of his career, where his troops established a new system of tactics for American troops, on the basis of 2.40. He had his head vertiginized by his particular friend old Abe's speech on his retirement and his gouty toes trodden on by young Lieutenant McClellan so savagely that it made his whole leg swell up with the ill humors which poisoned his system as badly as if a rattlesnake had bitten him.

He slipped over to France where Mrs. Scott happened to be, and meeting with her stopped his European tour. It is a principle of natural philosophy that when two bodies positively electrified meet—as no doubt this ancient pair were at having an interview "under the circumstances" in the gay metropolis—the attraction of repulsion drives them apart forcibly. This probably sent the old sinner back to New York, as he and his better half have had no interview for some years, and it was too much for both of them. It is reported it drew tears from her; whether some of the General's dropsical effusion passed off in the same way is not stated.

He did not go back to England, for fear the surgeons might recommend "British Oil" for his back. We are surprised the French surgeons did not treat him *a la Sumner* with the cautery, and establish a running sore *a la Manassas*, on the homœpathic system—*similia similibus*.

There might be some pity for the old frost-bitten hero, if he was not full of spite against his native State and people; but his doom like that of the disappointed rattlesnake is to die of the venom which failed to destroy others.—What a spectacle! to see old Fuss and Feathers dying of his ruling passion—swelling. How it must have amused Napoleon to see the remains of a once distinguished man representing a once distinguished Government, sinking daily deeper and deeper into an infamy that has never been rivalled in the worst despotism the world has ever seen—that representative as broken down and crumbling as the power he lavishly serves!—Well may the old soldier cry out, in his gouty throes,

"I, who was once as great as Cæsar,
Am now as low as Nebuchadnezzar."

[*Columbia South Carolinian.*

From Norfolk.

Richmond, Dec. 30.

The Richmond Dispatch, of this morning has a special dispatch from Norfolk, which says that the Confederate steamer Sea Bird captured a Federal schooner yesterday, which was being towed to Fortress Monroe by the Federal steamer Express. When the Sea Bird fired into the Express, the latter abandoned the schooner, and the Sea-Bird took the schooner in charge to Norfolk, followed by nine Federal gunboats, which kept a continuous cannonade. The Express was set on fire and one gun-boat disabled. Some of our shore batteries also peppered the Federals. The only life lost on our side was an *old rooster*.

The Baltimore papers of Saturday, state that Mason and Slidell have been surrendered.

Latest from the North.

Richmond, Dec. 30.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Mexican embroglio is beginning to assume a serious aspect. The United States refuses the tripartite treaty, but proposed to pay the interest on the Mexican bonds held by England and France. The English and French Ministers say that this is unsatisfactory.—Their Governments are determined to restore law and order in Mexico, by securing foreign interests there. The Federal Government is much embarrassed by this matter.

Joint Committees of both Houses of Congress are employed in investing the conduct of the war, and are much bothered. McClellan refuses to communicate his future operations, but the Committee are determined to institute a rigid inquiry about the former reverses and future movements. Much trouble is anticipated.

A new tariff Act has been passed, which imposes a duty on teas of twenty cents per pound, coffee five cents, raw sugar two and a half cents, white and clayed three cents, refined five cents, molasses six cents per gallon.

Thouvenal, despatching to the French Minister in London, says that France must make the case of the Trent substantially her own.

Richmond, Dec. 30.

Baltimore papers of the 27th are received. Extensive government stables at Washington were burned on the 20th instant, destroying two hundred horses, forage, &c.

Hale of New Hampshire, made a powerful war speech in the Senate, on the 27th, protesting against the United States humiliating itself before the haughty insolence of England.

It is reported the privateer Sumter is out on the coast of Brazil, destroying a quantity of Lincoln shipping.

A duel occurred on the Peninsula, on Tuesday, between Lieut. Jones, of the 5th La., and Dr. Forward, sutler of the same Regiment. The weapons were rifles; distance, forty paces. Both were killed at the first fire. Their bodies have arrived here, en route to Louisiana.

A Yankee schooner went ashore near Norfolk Saturday night and was captur- by the Confederates. It had a cargo of one hundred and forty tons of coal.—The Captain and crew have been jailed.

Petersburg, Dec. 31.

Passenger and freight trains over the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads have been resumed, the bridges having been rebuilt.

Hiring negroes throughout Virginia is progressing—prices of last year generally sustained.

A gentleman just from Baltimore says that the people there, as well as at the North, are getting very tired of the war. Those only in favor of it who are contractors under the Government.—Gold in New York is at six per cent. premium. The banks generally have suspended.

Richmond, Dec. 31.

New York despatches report the Hudson River frozen over from Hudson to New York.

160,000 arms and 140,000 pounds of lead have been received in New York during the last week, mostly from German ports.

The recent Federal Tariff Act is creating great commotion among the importers of sugar and coffee.

From the West.

Nashville, December 30.

A special dispatch to the Louisville Courier, from Hopkinsville, says that Col. Forrest's Covalry, about 300 strong, and some Federal Cavalry of about the same number, met at Sacramento, on Green River, on Saturday, when a skirmish ensued. About fifty of the Federals were killed, wounded and made prisoners. Our loss is Capt. H. C. Merriwether, Louisville, one private killed and one wounded. The enemy fled in great confusion.

A gentleman just arrived here, who left Louisville on the 25th, says that pilots cannot be got for the gun-boats to go down the Mississippi, in consequence of the submarine batteries at Columbus.

It is reported that Prentice says there will be no forward movement towards Green River till Lincoln's position on the slavery question is definite.

The Chicago Tribune says that Senator Wilson, of Mass., in a senate debate, pronounced the campaign in South Carolina the "most disgraceful of the war, so far."

A Storm Brewing.

The desperadoes of Washington, seeing themselves foiled in their scheme of subjugating the South by Northern armies, are driven to the mad expedient of attempting the abolition of slavery. The stars and stripes having proved unavailing, they are about to unfurl the black flag of servile insurrection, and seek to convert the South into a pandemonium of blood and horror.

But in entering on this new course of policy, they are met with opposition, which threatens to grow into a wide spread revolt in their own camp. The Louisville Journal and Democrat have led off in denouncing the scheme of negro emancipation. Two of the Lincolnite newspapers of St. Louis join them in the outcry. Murmurs deep and loud are heard from the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri. And even at the North the Democrats, who have filled up the Federal armies, begin to exhibit decided symptoms of revolt against the attempt to convert them into instruments of the Garrisonian abolitionists to carry on JnoBrown raids.

The most significant and alarming sign of rebellion, however, against the the new policy is the reported determination of McClellan to resign if it be adopted.

The same spirit of opposition pervades the Federal army to a wide extent.—There are many officers, high in command, who will refuse to degrade themselves by heading a negro insurrection. They are unwilling as soldiers to incur the black and indelible infamy of such a crime. They feel that they would thereby forfeit their military honor, and expose themselves to the scorn and detestation of the world.

The satanic Republican press is already denouncing McClellan and those who side with him. The lash is being applied to them to drive them into submission to the behests of the Washington conspirators; but it will not avail.—We should not be surprised to see a grand mutiny in the Federal army, and a tremendous popular outbreak at the North, if the Administration persists in its abolition policy, which will result in the overthrow of the Lincoln Government. There is a point beyond which human villainy is not permitted to go; and Lincoln and his colleagues in crime have reached that point. A storm is brewing which threatens to overwhelm them with destruction.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The New York Herald has revised its statement of the strength of the rebel army, and says:

"This statement shows that the rebels have in the field four hundred and fifty regiments, which, reducing the average strength of a regiment to eight hundred men—which is probably, about the nearest approximation to the truth—gives an aggregate force of 360,000 men."

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville Station,	Feb. 8,	9.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., Oak Grove,	" 15,	16.
Waynesville ct., Shady Grove,	" 22,	23.
Franklin, ct., Mt. Zion,	March 1,	2.
Cheoah Miss., Bowman's Chapel,	" 8,	9.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss., Mingus' M. H.,	" 15,	16.
Sulphur Springs ct., Sandy Mush,	" 22,	23.
Catawba ct.,	" 29,	30.
Burnsville ct.,	April 5,	6.
Asheville ct.,	" 12,	13.
" Station	" 19,	20.

F. M. FANNING, P. E.
January 6, 1862. tf

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

EACH Assessor, in Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, and that part of Mitchell which was taken from Yancy, when he makes his report to me, will find it to his advantage to state to me how many days he was employed in doing the work assigned him.

WM. HICKS,
Assist. Tax Collector.
January 9, 1862. 3t

SALE OF TOWN LOTS AT CALHOUN.

CALHOUN, Mitchell County, N. C.,
December 21, 1861.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to lay off and sell the TOWN LOTS of

CALHOUN,

THE COUNTY SEAT OF

MITCHELL COUNTY,

Having performed the duty of laying off said TOWN, hereby give notice, as required by law, that the said town lots will be sold to the highest bidder, at said town on MONDAY the

17th day of Feb'y, 1862.

TERMS—One and two years.

TILMAN BLAYLOCK,
EBEN. CHILDS, Jr.,
JORDAN C. HARDING,
ISAAC M. PEARSON, } *Com'rs*

NOTE—The above affords an excellent opportunity to those desirous of securing a

SUMMER RESIDENCE

Among the Mountains; Calhoun being in the immediate vicinity of the

LINVILLE FALLS,

The Yellow Mountain, Hawk's Bill, Table Rock, Grand Father, Roane and Black Mountains.

It is also very accessable; being 30 miles from Morganton, 23 miles from Marion, 20 miles from Burnsville, and 35 miles from Boone.
January 9, 1862. 4t

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN From the subscriber, near the line of Greene and Cocke counties, East Tennessee, on Saturday night, 28th December, a

BLACK FILLY,

3 years old, a large scar on her left hind leg just above the hock, some few grey hairs on her nose, rather slim bodied. Also, a black quilted SADDLE, about half worn, and a common single reined bridle with a stiff bitt, and martingales.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the above property to me. Look out for the thief and help me bring him to justice.

CHARLES LOVE.
Cedar Creek, Greene Co., Tenn.,
Jan. 9, 1862. 5t

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED,—In this place, on Wednesday, 25th ult., by the Editor of this paper, Mr. JOHN W. WILLIS and Miss SARAH LEE.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 1st day of January, 1862.

Aldrich, M		Lindsey, David	
Alford, Miss Catharine		Ledford, J L	
Arrowood, David		Miller, J T	
Bartlett, Jacob		Miller, Miss E J	
Bradbury, J W	5	Melton, Miss H	
Bowers, John or Jesse		Marrow, W H	
Brooks, Jas M		Myers, M	
Ballard, David		Mull, B P	
Beasley, C M		Moore, J T	
Brown & Co		Mears, Miss Elmira	
Boon, Mrs. Minerva	2	Owen, W J	
Balchard, Mrs		Penland, Mrs Mary	
Ballew, Sallie A		Patton, Adline	
Clark, F H		Patton, W T	
Corpening, T J		Parker, Jeremiah	
Coats, G G		Prator, John	
Charber, W		Pride, C J	
Cordell, Joseph		Pasley, Capt E	
Davis, Miss H M		Rhodes, J J	
Davis, James		Rogers, John	
Davis, John B		Readmon, Leander	
Fripp, James Jr		Roberts, Moses	
Foster, Joseph		Roberts, Mrs L E	
Freeman, Leander		Randal, Sally G	
Floyd, Miss Mary		Rickmon, Mrs Melinda	3
Gillam, W		Shuford, Miss T W	
Green, Joseph H		Simonton, Miss M A	
Green, W P		Stephens, John	
Henderson, James		Searcy, Wm	
Henderson, Mrs D L		Sherrell, S B (Cattle Dealer)	
Hawkins, Dan		Surratt, W	
Hampton, Jason R		Smith, Jas W	
Hampton, J J		Smith, Jno B	
Humphries, John		Tate, John M	
Haynes, P H		Thomas, J H	
Hill, Jackson		Woods, Mrs Mary	
Hood, Mrs H E		Walker, Mrs N S	
Hally, Lydia		Williamson, Mrs L E	
Hahn, Mrs		Wilson, Miss Nancy	2
Jordan, W		Williams, Miss	
Johnson, A J		Willison, James	2
Jones, Elias M		Wilson, A K	
Jones, Mrs Louisa			

Persons calling for these letters will please say "they are advertised."

F. M. MILLER, P. M.
January 9, 1862. 3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make *immediate* settlement. The business of the firm will be settled by E. J. Aston, who can always be found at their former place of business.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.
Jan. 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of his late partner in the

Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

will continue the business at their old stand, and hopes to merit and receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

E. J. ASTON.

BOOKS CLOSED!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE my books are *CLOSED*; and the exigencies of the times are such that I CANNOT and WILL NOT sell goods on TIME.

Remember---No Books kept at E. J. ASTON'S.

January 1, 1862.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District Court of North Carolina RECEIVER for the counties of Haywood, Jackson and Macon, under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, Former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or heraditaments, goods or chattles, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties named, of or for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same; and to render to me an account thereof, and, so far as is practicable, to place the same in my hands.

Any such person willfully failing to do so will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, as provided by law.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements, heraditaments, goods and chattles, rights and credits, within said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any such Alien Enemy.

SAM'L. L. LOVE,
Receiver.
Waynesville, Dec. 27, 1861. 6w

Confederate States of America,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR.

AT a Session of this Court in the town of Wilmington, in the above named District, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1861, it was

ORDERED, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court be adjourned, and all process be adjourned to that day.

JNO. L. CANTWELL, *Clerk.*
Dec. 19, 1861. tdm

CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

MARBLE YARD,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE SELLING GOODS FOR

CASH ONLY.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

Salem Almanacs for 1862.

A LARGE supply for sale at E. J. ASTON & CO'S.
10 copies sent by mail for $1. E. J. A. & Co.

SCOTCH SNUFF, in any quantity, for sale at ASTON'S.
Asheville, Oct. 31. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

—:o:—

THIS Company grants insurance on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent of premium and give their promissory note for the remaining 75 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After 5 years insurance they participate in the profits. Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent on same terms as above. When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100 and upwards 25 per cent only is required, and owners note for the remaining 75 per cent same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insured being made the first object of the society.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information shall be given. For Life Insurances the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for Insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

Asheville, July 18, 1860.—t f

SMITH'S HOTEL

(LATE BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken charge of this HOTEL, so long kept by the late James M. Smith, and hopes by unremitting attention to make it worthy of the liberal patronage it has so long received. The location is eligible, being near the Court House Square, thus making it convenient, as a stopping place, for all business men.

His guests shall be waited upon by obedient and obliging servants, and his TABLE shall be supplied with the best provisions to be had in the country.

A trusty hostler, who has had an experience of many years, has the management of his STABLES. An abundant supply of corn and provender always on hand.

It is the intention of the undersigned to spare neither pains or expense, to make this House compare with the

BEST HOTELS

of the country.

The Hotel will be furnished with the best newspapers of the day, containing the latest political and commercial advices from the North and the South, the East and the West. In one word, the BUCK HOTEL shall be equal to its ancient reputation. *with the modern improvements annexed.*

To his old friends and acquaintances who have heretofore patronized this house, he would say, call, and you shall be pleased.

WINSLOW W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
Asheville, Jan. 31, 1861. 1y

Always at Work!

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

Ravenscroft School.

THE subscriber will open a SCHOOL for boys, in Asheville, on the 17th April, in the building recently occupied by Rev. Jarvis Buxton.

Terms Per Session of Five Months.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

LUCIAN HOLMES.
April 18, 1861. tf

"THE WAR IS INEVITABLE,"

"THEN LET IT COME."

AND LET THOSE WHO WANT NICE

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

Of themselves come to the GALLERY of the subscriber, at the

CAROLINA HOUSE,

where they can have them put up in HANDSOME STYLE. Come soon, as I shall remain at the place but a few weeks logner. Also, I have Photographic Portraits of

President Jeff. Davis
AND
Gen. Beauregard,

Which can be had by mail or at the Gallery, one of each, for ONE DOLLAR, or put up in Buncombe made frames, in good style, for $1.00 each. Who would not like to have a picture of the heroes of BUENA VISTA, MANASSAS, &c., our great men who head our great struggle for independence?

J. NEWTON BRYSON.
Asheville, Nov. 7, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf